# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE HART COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007



# CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

www.auditor.ky.gov

105 SEA HERO ROAD, SUITE 2 FRANKFORT, KY 40601-5404 TELEPHONE (502) 573-0050 FACSIMILE (502) 573-0067

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE HART COUNTY CLERK

### For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Hart County Clerk's audit for the year ended December 31, 2007. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

#### **Financial Condition:**

Excess fees increased by \$62,282 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$76,480 as of December 31, 2007. Revenues increased by \$258,339 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$196,057.

#### **Report Comment:**

• The County Clerk's Office Has Internal Control Deficiencies Related To Expenditures

#### **Deposits:**

The County Clerk's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

CONTENTS	'Α	GE
----------	----	----

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	. 1
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS	3
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT	6
REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL	
STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	. 11
COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION	15



## CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Terry Martin, Hart County Judge/Executive The Honorable Lisa Hensley, Hart County Clerk Members of the Hart County Fiscal Court

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the County Clerk of Hart County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2007. This financial statement is the responsibility of the County Clerk. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the County Clerk's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated September 3, 2008 on our consideration of the Hart County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing</u> Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.





The Honorable Terry Martin, Hart County Judge/Executive The Honorable Lisa Hensley, Hart County Clerk Members of the Hart County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

• The County Clerk's Office Has Internal Control Deficiencies Related To Expenditures

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the County Clerk and Fiscal Court of Hart County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

September 3, 2008

#### HART COUNTY LISA HENSLEY, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

#### For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

#### Revenues

State Fees For Services		\$ 8,177
Fiscal Court		22,506
Licenses and Taxes:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 519,941	
Usage Tax	623,482	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	967,945	
Lien Fees	8,830	
Other-		
Fish and Game Licenses	9,366	
Marriage Licenses	4,828	
Deed Transfer Tax	52,428	
Delinquent Tax	 156,118	2,342,938
Fees Collected for Services:		
Recordings-		
Deeds, Easements, and Contracts	19,361	
Real Estate Mortgages	37,335	
Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements	43,328	
Affordable Housing Trust	28,362	
All Other Recordings	22,011	
Charges for Other Services-		
Copywork	3,942	154,339
Other:		
Miscellaneous		2,201
Interest Earned		 1,230
Total Revenues		2,531,391

#### HART COUNTY

#### LISA HENSLEY, COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Continued)

#### **Expenditures**

Payments to State:			
Motor Vehicle-	Φ.	255252	
Licenses and Transfers	\$	357,272	
Usage Tax		604,699	
Tangible Personal Property Tax		371,002	
Web Renewals		297	
Licenses, Taxes, and Fees-			
Fish and Game Licenses		8,991	
Delinquent Tax		17,732	
Legal Process Tax		19,362	
Affordable Housing Trust		28,362	\$ 1,407,717
Payments to Fiscal Court:			
Tangible Personal Property Tax		85,063	
Delinquent Tax		16,799	
Deed Transfer Tax		49,806	151,668
Payments to Other Districts:			
Tangible Personal Property Tax		473,282	
Delinquent Tax		81,601	554,883
Payments to Sheriff			2,158
Payments to County Attorney			22,524
Operating Expenditures:			
Personnel Services-			
Deputies' Salaries		146,419	
Employee Benefits-			
Employer's Share Social Security		15,073	
Employer's Paid Health Insurance		33,313	
Contracted Services-		,	
Advertising		756	
Preparing Tax Bills		3,687	
1		- , ,	

#### HART COUNTY

#### LISA HENSLEY, COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Continued)

#### Expenditures (Continued)

Operating Expenditures: (Continued)			
Materials and Supplies-			
Office Supplies	\$ 10,614		
Other Charges-			
Conventions and Travel	2,064		
Dues	500		
Postage	5,280		
Equipment Maintenance and Repairs	17,133		
Refunds	1,107		
Bad Debt Expense	328		
Miscellaneous	 1,583	\$ 237,857	
Total Expenditures			\$ 2,376,807
Net Revenues			154,584
Less: Statutory Maximum			 71,117
Excess Fees			83,467
Less: Expense Allowance		3,600	,
Training Incentive Benefit		 3,387	 6,987
Excess Fees Due County for 2007			76,480
Payment to Fiscal Court - March 6, 2008			 76,894
Refund Due County Clerk at Completion of Audit			\$ (414)

#### HART COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2007

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the County Clerk as determined by the audit. KRS 64.152 requires the County Clerk to settle excess fees with the fiscal court by March 15 each year.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting, revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive), at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2007 services
- Reimbursements for 2007 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2007

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

#### C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the County Clerk's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

HART COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2007 (Continued)

#### Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members.

Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.19 percent for the first six months and 16.17 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

#### Note 3. Deposits

The Hart County Clerk maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County Clerk and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County Clerk's deposits may not be returned. The Hart County Clerk does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2007, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



The Honorable Terry Martin, Hart County Judge/Executive The Honorable Lisa Hensley, Hart County Clerk Members of the Hart County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Hart County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated September 3, 2008. The County Clerk's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <a href="Government Auditing Standards">Government Auditing Standards</a> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Hart County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

• The County Clerk's Office Has Internal Control Deficiencies Related To Expenditures



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Hart County Clerk's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2007, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

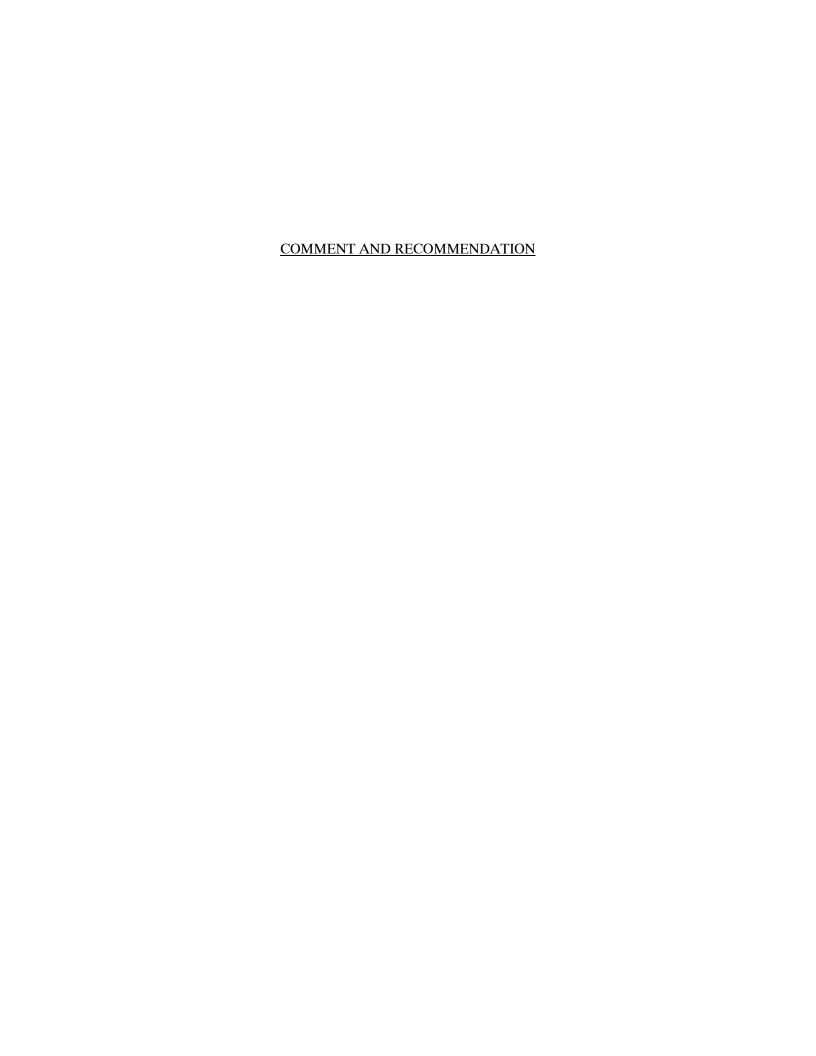
This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Hart County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

September 3, 2008



#### HART COUNTY LISA HENSLEY, COUNTY CLERK COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

#### INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

#### The County Clerk's Office Has Internal Control Deficiencies Related To Expenditures

During our review of internal controls, we noted the following internal control deficiencies related to expenditures:

- The County Clerk's office has a lack of adequate segregation of duties over expenditures. The County Clerk and deputies collect receipts, prepare checks, sign checks, and prepare daily, weekly, and monthly reports.
- The expenditures ledger is not prepared as checks are written.
- The expenditures ledger and quarterly financial statement are not reconciled to the bank statements, checks written, and daily/weekly/monthly reports.
- One deputy clerk collects money, prepares checks, and prepares bank reconciliations.

No documented compensating controls were noted to offset these internal control deficiencies. We believe these combined control deficiencies as described above are a significant deficiency and material weakness.

We recommend the County Clerk implement the controls noted below to offset these internal control deficiencies.

- Two people, with one being the County Clerk, should sign all checks.
- The County Clerk should examine checks prepared by another employee and compare daily/weekly/monthly reports to taxing districts to payments. She could document this by initialing the weekly and monthly reports.
- The County Clerk should review the bank reconciliation prepared by another employee and compare the balance to the balance in the checkbook. Any differences should be reconciled. The County Clerk could document this by initialing the bank reconciliation and the balance in the checkbook.
- The expenditures ledger should be prepared as checks are written.
- The expenditures ledger and quarterly financial statement should be reconciled to daily/weekly/monthly reports. This procedure could be documented by initialing the reports.
- The expenditures ledger should be reconciled to the quarterly financial statement. This procedure could be documented by initialing the expenditures ledger and the quarterly financial statement.

The examples of control procedures listed above are not intended to be all-inclusive. Other procedures could be added or substituted to achieve the same effect.

County Clerk's Response: None.